The Huntingdon Journal.

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e Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

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Professional Cards.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens ntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of ngham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill may24.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

ILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to collections, and all other legal business led to with care and promptness. Office, No. lill street. [ap19,'71.

ILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly legal business. Office in Cunningham's new ng. [jan.4,'71.

R. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his pronal services to the people of Huntingdon and ty.
FERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., whom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and w of Philadelphia.
ce on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

LISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
ILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
ril 5, '71–1y.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied essrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., ingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ce removed to No. 615½ Hill street, (SMITH'S DING.) [apr.5,'71–1y.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the al Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tion given to the settlement of estates of decee. ice in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- on, Pa. [jan.12'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business cuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton r, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of er's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to inds of legal business entrusted to their care. ice on the south side of Hill street, fourth door of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend rveying in all its branches. Will also buy, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of evtind, in any part of the United States. Send circular. [jan.4'71.

R. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- s to the community. [jan.4,'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., ~~ors' claims against the Government for back~~ bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- with great care and promptness. ice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

N SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
COTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citi- of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- gdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. e Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ffice on Washington street, one door east of the holic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street ntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

OBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- l share of patronage respectfully solicited. pril 12, 1871.

EAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
LAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

XCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. anuary 4, 1871.

The Muses' Bower.

[Written for the JOURNAL.]

God's Love.

BY GIPSY WILDE.

A marvellous thing!
This love of His, that led my way
Through pain and anguish, mist and tears,
Through gloom of night and clouded day,
These many years.

Most wonderful!
Even when the Sun had set,
Nor light of Moon nor Stars did come
In all these years, His mercy yet
Hath led me home.

I count it strange!
That e'en while the dark and stealthy trail
Of grim Despair, wound in and out
The path of Hope, and all did fail—
His love did not.

Amazing love!
E'en when the dark-browed hosts of Wrong,
Had crossed the highway of Right,
Out of the warring, and chaos and gloom,
Saved by His might.

And more than this!
When Duty pelted hard and long,
Deaf to the heart's wild yearning;
And suffering, endurance, and sacrifice,
Into the soul burning

Furrows of doubt and defiance,
And darker rebellion, that shames to ask
For a casual crumb, and scorning reliance
On God and Heaven, take to life
The bootless task

Of hating the Greatness
That giveth the power to be;
Despising the kindness of Him, who sayeth
"Come unto me!"

Indeed a miracle!
The tide of scorn sent up to Heaven
Was beaten back, by the love and might
Of Him—who pitying darkness—said
"Let there be light!"

And now from under the iron hoof
Of human blindness, I lift my head;
The nails may have torn the quivering flesh,
The wound may sometimes bleed afresh,
But Doubt is dead.

Political.

ADDRESS
Of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, appealing once more to the people of the State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the legislature in 1859, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily of the Senate.

In 1861, when Gov. Curtin come into office, the State Debt, in round numbers, was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern Rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State Debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of $3,500,000 has been paid off; the State Debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to a little over $29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contribution of the State to the Public Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in war—a noble benefaction, costing over a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him into office in March 1861. Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South, (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who took arms to overthrow the government,) and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the four years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has not only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupt, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so soon, so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the national government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the Rebellion the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another, (the fourteenth,) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the National Debt, or the payment of any part of the Rebel Debt; and another (the fifteenth,) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now component parts of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the Rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the Rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and generally, every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, or to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency; if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not, itself, been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, or sincerely raised for this "New Departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

When Gen. Grant came into office in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years this determination faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off $230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity between them, has commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in the State and Nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without blood shed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit, pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of $100,000; the re-establishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and useless) officers in the Legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to that curse of our State, SPECIAL LEGISLATION; and, as if determined to show that this curse should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what we should have had to endure had they had both Houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power, is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats have undisputed sway, and, through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that MIGHT makes RIGHT. This was clearly evinced in the debate in our State Senate, in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their Constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New York at once decline to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their Constitutional right; deny that there is any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side, and, at the demand of that mob, forbid the peaceable and law-abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act, of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party, that MIGHT alone gives RIGHT. It brought into view the ferocious claws which, though afterwards withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democrat party ever returu to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for Human Rights and Constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of their imperilled Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost sacred, now and forever, to CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Ch'man.
EZRA LUKENS, D. F. HOUSTON, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

The Jokers' Budget.

The Force of Imagination.

Buckland, the distinguished geologist one day gave a dinner, after dissecting a Mississippi alligator, having asked a good many of the most distinguished of his classes to dine with him. His house and all his establishment were in good style and taste. His guests congregated. The dinner-table looked splendidly with glass china and plate, and the meal commenced with excellent soup.

"How do you like the soup?" asked the Doctor, after having finished his own plate addressing a famous gourmnad of the day.

"Very good, indeed," answered the other; "turtle, is it not? I only ask because I do not find any green fat." The doctor shook his head.

"I think it has somewhat of a musky taste," says another; "not unpleasant, but peculiar."

"Alligators have," replied Buckland," the cayman peculiarly so. The fellow I dissected this morning, and which you have just been eating—"

There was a general rout of guests; every one turned pale. Half a dozen started from the table; two or three ran out of the room, and only those who had stout stomachs remained to the close of an excellent entertainment.

"See what imagination is" said Buckland. "If I had told them it was turtle, or terrapin, or bird's-nest soup, salt water amphibia, or fresh, or the gluten of fish from the maw of a sea-bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion would have been none the worse. Such is prejudice."

"But was it really an alligator?" asked a lady.

"As good a calf's head as ever wore a coronet," answered Buckland.

What's in a Name?

In an Eastern town there is a woman who is exceedingly deaf, and her affliction has caused an extremely unpleasant mistake, of which her infant child is the victim. She took the baby to church the other day to have him baptized. While she was waiting in the vestibule, she thought she would keep him quiet by feeding him from a bottle of milk. While the youngster was taking his nourishment, the mother was summoned to the church by the announcement that the minister was ready. In her agitation she drew the bottle from the child's mouth hurriedly, when the gum nozzle came off, and some milk was spilled on the child's new clothes. When the clergyman took the child in his arms, he looked down upon it, and asked the mother what name should be given it. She, having her mind troubled about the accident, thought he was asking how the clothes were soiled, so she answered:

"Nozzle came off."

Rather surprised, he asked again for the name, and then thinking he did not understand her, she bawled out:

"Nozzle came off, I say."

Whereupon the astonished divine poured water over the child's head, saying:

"Nozzle-came-off Furgeson, I baptize thee," &c.

What this woman wants to know, is whether the Legislature, or something, cannot change that child's name to Henry, or Lucullus, or William, or some other euphonious appellation.

AN Englishman, employed in a family living in Cleveland, while dusting in the library, accidentally knocked over a plaster bust of Washington, which, falling on the floor was broken into a thousand pieces. Shortly after, one of the members of the family found the servant seated in the midst of the fragments and crying bitterly, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

'John, what is the matter?'

'O! I haccidentally knocked hover this bust while dusting, hand hit's hall broken to pieces,' said John.

'Well never mind, it didn't cost much.' 'Hit hisa't the cost hi'm thinking hoff, but, the *disrespect to the man.*'

A THIRSTY gent enters the bar-room of a first-class hotel early in the day:

'Landlord, I guess I've got sense enough to take a drink this morning.'

Obsequious bar-tender furnishes the desired beverage, and the thirsty gent smiles, smacks his lips, and remarks:

'Well, old top, that's prime, but I'm cussed if I've got cents enough to pay for it.'

A LADY had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her.

"Come along, sir."

A would-be-wit stepped up to her one day, and accosted her with,

"Is it me, madam, you called?"

"Oh, no, sir," said the lady, "it was another puppy I spoke to."

SAID a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind him and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous!" "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

A YOUNG lady, while walking with a gentleman, stumbled, and when her companion, to prevent her falling, grasped her hand somewhat tightly, she simpered, "Oh, sir, if it comes to that, you must ask my pa!"

"WHY do you drive such a pitiful looking carcass as that? Why don't you put a heavier coat of flesh on him, Pat?"

"A heavier coat of flesh on him? By the powers, the poor creature can hardly carry what little there is on him now!"

HOW to make a hot-bed—set the mattresses on fire.

Miscellaneous.

Beginning at the Right End.

All Greenville knew that Will Norton and Kate Jedley were going to marry. Indeed the parties interested made no secret of the matter; for months piles of snowy linen had been steadily growing beneath Kate's nimble fingers, and as for Will, he was equally busy.

And for the marvel, most people seemed to be satisfied and agreed in saying what a good match it was, and what a fine couple they would make. Kate was so neat and industrious; not strictly beautiful, but with a natural loveliness that youth, health and a sweet temper gives to every woman. And Will was a steady, sensible young man, with a stout heart and broad shoulders, with which to push his way into the world.

They had brought unto this mutual partnership, together with the wealth of loving hearts, and strong, helpful hands, a little of worldly gear. Will's consisted of a new and pretty cottage, every stick of which was laid with his own hands—for he was a house-carpenter—and every room constructed with an eye to the comfort and convenience of its expected mistress. Kate's dowry consisted of a few hundred dollars left her by an uncle, which was to be hers at the age of eighteen, or on the day of her marriage.

Kate thought the best use to put the money to would be to furnish the house, and go at once to housekeeping, and Will agreed with her.

Then came the all-important subject of selections, for Kate had only a certain amount, and was anxious to lay it out to best advantage. She had neither mother nor sister, but fortunately, Aunt Sarah, a kind-hearted, sensible woman with no little experience in such matters, was on her annual visit to her brother's house, and she determined to avail herself of her counsel and assistance.

The old lady had been but a few days in the house, but her sharp, kindly eyes had been sufficiently observing; so she was not at all surprised when her neice said, with a slight blush:

"I am going to be married next month, aunty."

"So I judge, from the appearance of things, my dear. And, unless my old eyes deceive me, you will have a good husband."

"Will is one of the best and kindest of men," returned Kate, with a pleasant and happy smile. "I only wish he was sure of getting a good wife. You know the money Uncle Eli left me. Will has built a beautiful little cottage, and I think of furnishing it, so that we can go to house-keeping directly. And, as I shall have to buy a great many things, I should like your advice in selecting and arranging them."

"I think your plan a very good one, neice, and shall be glad to give you any assistance in my power. It will be less expensive than boarding, besides being so much pleasanter."

The next day Kate showed her aunt over the house, which had just been painted, papered and blinded. The ground floor contained four rooms—parlor, sitting-room, kitchen and wash-room, and above were the chambers.

They looked very pleasant and convenient, and Aunt Sarah duly admired them, to Kate's great satisfaction.

"I shall have enough to furnish it very nicely," she said, "and shall take so much pleasure in arranging and selecting it."

"You will have enough to make you very comfortable, my dear," returned Aunt Sarah, "but you must not count a great deal for mere outward show."

"Oh, no, aunt, I intend to do with things that are plain and inexpensive, until we can afford to have better. I think we will go to Brown's first. I saw some carpeting and curtains there that will be such a nice match for the parlor paper, and very reasonable too."

As they were walking along, Aunt Sarah suggested that before purchasing, she make an inventory of what she intended to get, together with the price. To this Kate agreed, though she was confident that she had ample means to carry out the plans she had laid down.

So Kate began to select her furniture; first for the parlor, then for the sitting-room, then for the chambers, jotting down the price of each article. Then they went home to dinner.

Aunt Sarah promised to make out a list of what kitchen furniture she would need, and after dinner she sat down to redeem it. In the meantime Kate, at her suggestion, began to add up the long row of figures that had been the result of her morning's work. Her cheeks flushed as she proceeded, and the result seemed very unsatisfactory, for she went over it twice

Aunt Sarah noticed her perplexity.

"How much will you have left for your kitchen furniture?" she inquired.

"Three dollars and five cents!"

The old lady smiled.

"You will have enough to get a couple of tin plates and half a dozen knives and forks.

"I don't understand it. I thought I had quite enough to furnish the house comfortably."

"And so you have my dear; but in your selection you have an eye more to show than comfort. I thought that I would let you take your own way, but I knew very well where it would terminate for you did not begin at the right end."

"I do not know what you mean, aunt."

"Why, you should have begun with the kitchen and thus have secured the things you must have. Then, if there is anything for the parlor, it could easily be got."

Kate looked aghast at the list of articles that was handed her.

"Shall I need all these things, aunt?"

If you wish to do your work well and economically, you cannot get along with less. Never stint the kitchen to make a show in the parlor."

"I don't see that I shall have anything left for the parlor," said Kate after a few minutes calculation of the figures before her; "the kitchen, sitting-room, dining-room and chambers will take the whole.

"And supposing that it should remain unfurnished, at least for the present. Those who come to see you will not object to being received in your sitting-room, and those who come to see your furniture are not worth being received at all."

"But then it will be so odd, so different from what other people do. Mrs. Weston has her parlor very nicely furnished."

Mrs. Weston was an old schoolmate, who had married a few week before.

"Yes, and I happen to know how it was paid for. Mr. Weston mortgaged his house. I presume your husband can do the same."

Kate's natural good sense recoiled at this suggestion.

"I would rather never have any parlor," she exclaimed.

"Perhaps we can do with less in the sitting-room," she suggested, as she ran her eyes again over the list of articles.

"I suppose that the sitting-room will be the place where you will spend the most of your evenings, and the most of your spare time?"

"Yes."

"Then take the advice of an old married woman, my dear, and make the room where your husband spends his evenings the pleasantest one in the house."

Kate followed Sarah's advice, and has never had reason to regret it.

Five years later Mr. Weston's mortgaged house was sold under the hammer, and all his fine furniture went with it.

Kate has now a pretty furnished parlor, and she enjoys it none the less that none of its adornments were purchased at the expense of the happiness of home and the substantial comforts of life.

What Will You Have?

The group stood besides the marble slab that formed the bar of a saloon. The lights flashed from the costly chandelier, and showed well the gilded room built by the earnings of working men. "What will you have? what will you have?" cried the bar-tender. A young man looked around and said, "Bitter ale."

There was nothing to do but press a lever, and the tankard, with its foamy crown, was at his lips, and the glasses were filled and refilled. When he went home to his mother's there was no marble table, no flashing light, and he was short of temper, aye, even to his mother! And he found his way back, evening after evening, and had bitter ale, whisky, and water and gin; for you must increase the dose as you proceed. And now he has a young wife, in whose eyes there is no more of the old light; and he has four little children, who go to no school, for they have nothing to wear, and hardly enough to eat. And he has blotches on that once frank and honest face. There is an unhealthy redness about his eyes; his lips are flabby, swoolen, and of a sickly whitish color; his hands are very unsteady; he has been twice dismissed, and taken back at the request of a minister who knew the broken-hearted wife in better days, and who attended his mother's funeral, for her son was drunk at it. And if cholera or fever came to his cheerless room, his wife would likely be a widow and his children without a father, and, worst of all, it would be no great loss to them.

He did not mean to have these when he said "bitter ale." But all these have come; or fire will burn, and folly will injure, and vice will curse us, whether we mean it for not. Ah! it has been bitter ale to him, indeed.

My friend, what will you have? Look beyond the hour and glass, think of the future; however pleasant it looks to the eye, or tastes to the lip, "at last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."—*Dr. Hall.*

American Boys.

There is good material for careful culture in American boys. Their stuff has been tested. The war has shown what there is in our boys. It was not the officers that made our army, as in the old countries of Europe; but the boys who grew to sudden manhood amid the roar of artillery. They could wear out shoes in the march, and then march on without them in uncomplaining heroism. They could work under fire in the trenches, or charge on the batteries in the thickest of the fight. They had genuine delicacy and tenderness, as well as stern resolution, keeping fresh the images of mothers and sisters and sweethearts, whose memories were their inspiration and their joy. They could waste in hospitals, poisoned with the malaria of swamps, or die in silence on the lonely battle-field. The soil we tread is redolent of their memories. The roses are redder for the rich blood that moistens them, and the lillies are whiter for the beauty of spirit in which they suffered. Such boys live still all over this regenerated land. They can not have the stern discipline of war to fit them for the work that looms up before them; but they must have its equivalent War-time has had its influence on the boys of this generation which they will not be likely to outgrow. It ought to produce even a loftier type of character than that they have witnessed, for the whole atmosphere is drenched with the spirit of heroism. But the future holds out a noble prospect still. There never was a wider scope than now for men of broad intelligence and earnest purpose; but the standard of culture is higher than ever before. The boys of to-day must have a training commensurate with the grandeur of the work that is thrust upon them.

A Printer's Toast.

From *Tubner's American and Literary Record* we quote the following ingenious sentiment, given by M. H. L. Williams, at an annual dinner of printers in America:

"The Printer: An Epitome of many trades and professions. Like the Lawyer, he practices at the bar, and handles capital as well as lower cases; like the Moralist, few have plainer rules to guide him; like the Bravo, he sticks daggers into many forms; like the Astrologer, he reads the stars; like the Jailor, he is great on locking up; like the Cheat, he is versed in all the arts of imposition; like the Hunter, he knows all about the chaise; like the Perjurer, he has a strong lye always ready; though his Profession is not as old as Adam's, yet like the Gardener, he must be able to manage a Hoe, yet unlike the original gardener will never want clothes, with a Taylor in his office; like the Soldier, he can handle a shooting stick, arrange columns, and set up cannon; like the Dandy, he is fond of a dash; like the king, he has plenty of pages; like the base ball player, he catches on the fly; like the Milliner, he keeps a stock of small caps, borders and flowers; like the Jeweller, he can set pearl, ruby, agate and diamond; like the housekeeper, he has a supply of furniture, beds and sheets; he never wants for music with so many Harpers in the profession. Finally, like the Clergyman, he sees his most perfect forms after he has corrected all errors, carried off, and their beautiful faces covered with clay.

Pleasant Experiments.

Would you like to be able, "just for the fun of the thing," to take a coin out of a plate of water without wetting your finger? Our friend, the *Little Gleaner*, shows us how to do it: Fill a plate with water to the depth of a quarter of an inch; a coin is then put in the water. A piece of paper is then lighted, put, while burning, on the surface of the water and covered with a tumbler. As the paper burns under the tumbler, the water will rush up under the tumbler and leave the coin in the plate, when it may be lifted without wetting the fingers.

How to take impression of any veined leaf you wish to copy: Brush over a thick sheet of letter paper with oil; hold it over the smoke of the lamp until well blackened; take a perfect leaf having a pretty outline; after warming it between the hands lay the leaf upon the smoked side of the paper, with the under side down; press it evenly upon the paper, that every part may come in contact; go over it lightly with a rolling pin, then remove the leaf with care to a plain piece of white note paper; cover it with another piece of white paper and use the rolling pin again; you will then have a beautiful impression of the delicate veins and outline of the leaf. Ferns generally make fine leaf-pictures.

Shaking Hands.

To present the left hand for the purpose of a friendly greeting is a piece of discourtesy—sometimes intentional on the part of superiors in rank to their inferiors, and an act that no true gentleman will commit. There is no reason why it should be considered more discourteous than it would be to kiss the left cheek instead of the right; but doubtless the custom that makes the right hand imperative in all sincere salutations dates from these early times when hand shaking first began, and the hand that shook or was shaken in friendship was of necessity weaponless. The poor left hand that one would think ought to be of as much value and strength as the right, just as the left leg or foot is as strong as the right leg or foot, because they are both used equally, has fallen into disrepute, as well as into comparative disuse, until it has become an accepted phrase to say of any proceeding that is inauspicious, artful, sly or secretly malicious, that it is "sinister,"—that is, left-handed. To shake hands without removing the gloves is an act of discourtesy, which, if unintentional and thoughtless, requires an apology for the hurry or inadvertance which led to it. This idea would also seem to be an occult remnant of the old notion that the glove might conceal a weapon. Hence true courtesy and friendship required that the hand should be naked as a proof of good faith. To refuse pointedly to shake hands with one who offers you the opportunity in a friendly manner amounts to a declaration of hostility. And after a quarrel or act of open hostility, the acceptance of the hand offered is alike the sign and ratification of peace. —*All the Year Round.*

Inside the Earth.

The greatest depth of the earth hitherto attained by man's explorations has not reached more than one mile from the surface. When, as Professor Forbes states, it is remembered "that the diameter of the earth is 7,900 miles," the disproportion of our studies between the surface and the interior of our planet is evident. We have traversed every sea from pole to pole; the desert, the prairie, the great forests, and the inland river founts have alike been explored. All the sciences prove with what ardor we have studied things of the earth's surface and thence directed our attention to distant planets to study them; yet of our planet no attempt has yet been made beyond one mile down. What, however, we have learned from this descent is astonishing. We have discovered that the earth is not a solid substance; on the contrary it has a fluid interior, and only the crust is solid; and relatively not so thick in proportion as a hen's egg. It is found that, for every hundred feet of descent there is a rise of temperature of two degrees Fahrenheit for every mile. At twenty-five miles deep we should have a temperature of 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is sufficient to melt iron, and the lava which we see ejected by volcanoes. Now, without any verifying experiment, the existence of volcanoes in different parts of the world, the perpetual springs of boiling water in Iceland, at Bath and Matlock, clearly proves the existence of subterranean heat. Fortunately, experiments of a different character from those of descending into the earth substantiate the fact of interior fluidity.

Ingratitude of Children.

There was once a father gave up every thing to his children—his house, his fields and goods—and expected that for this his children would support him. But after he had been some time with his son, the latter grew tired of him, and said to him:

"Father, I have had a son born to me this night, and there where your arm-chair stands, the cradle must come; will you not, perhaps, go to my brother, who has a larger room?

After he had been some time with the second son, he also grew tired of him, and said:

"Father, you like a warm room, and that hurts my head; won't you go to my brother, the baker?"

The father went, and after he had been some time with the third son, he found him troublesome, and said to him:

"Father, the people run in and out here all day as if it were a pigeon-house, and you cannot have your noon-day sleep; would you not be better off at my sister Kate's, near the town wall?"

The old man remarked how the wind blew and said to himself, "Yes, I will do so; I will go and try it with my daughter. Women have softer hearts."

But after he had spent some time with his daughter, she grew weary of him, and said she was always so fearful when her father went to church or anywhere else, and was obliged to descend the steep stairs, and at her sister Elizabeth's there were no stairs to descend, as she lived on the ground floor.

For the sake of peace the old man assented, and went to his other daughter.—But after some time she too was tired of him, and told him, by a third person, that her house, near the water, was too damp for a man who suffered with the gout, and her sister, the grave-digger's wife at St. John's, had much dryer lodgings.

The old man himself thought she was right, and went outside the gate to his youngest daughter Helen. But after he had been three days with her, her little son said to his grandfather:

"Mother said yesterday to cousin Elizabeth, that there was no better chamber for you than such a one as father digs."

These words broke the old man's heart, so that he sank back in his chair and died in a moment.

NEVER mention what you wish should not be mentioned again, two to a secret are enough, and one should not know anything about it.

POVERTY is a hard task master.

The Home Circle.

[Written for the JOURNAL.]

God in Nature.

BY DR. WILLIAM J. MULLEN.

Praise God! the lofty pine exclaims,
And points unto the skies;
Praise God! with outstretched limbs,
The mighty oak replies.

Praise God! is echod from the hills,
And from the valleys deep;
Praise God! in thunder tones is heard
From out the surging deep.

Praise God! the passing zephyr says,
In whispers, soft and sweet;
Praise God! comes up from every spear,
Of grass beneath your feet.

Praise God! the little brooklet sings,
Meandering on its way;
Praise God! is heard from every plant,
And all the flowrets gay.

Praise God! resounds in upper deep,
From every twinkling star;
Praise God! comes floating on the air,
From myriad worlds afar.

Praise God! the very stones cry out—
Him whom the angels praise;
Praise God! ungrateful, fallen man,
Your voice the chorus raise.

Energy Added to Faith.

The right balance of the Christain graces, that no one grace shall be dwarfed or perverted by the unscriptural development of others, is greatly to be desired, especially in our day, when piety takes on such different modes of manifestation. Entire symmetry of Christian character, in which each grace holds its true place and all exhibit a proportionate completeness, is a rare attainment, and as difficult as rare. As an aid to this end is the scriptural injunction, "Add to your faith virtue."

Faith is the foundation of true Christian character. It is as essential as the corner stone to a material structure; and this because by it we are brought into union with Christ, and secure the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. Without this living union, "the fruits of the Spirit" can have no development, as they have no starting-point; with it all the benefits of Christ's redemptive work may in time become ours.

This faith, the corner stone of the Christian edifice in the heart of every true believer, is far more than a mere intellectual assent to the truth relating to Christ; it joins with this assent of the understanding a hearty embracing of Christ in all

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 2, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill

Union Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county are respectfully requested to assemble in their Wards, Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, (except, that in the West Ward of Huntingdon they will meet in the Engine House, and in the borough of Shade Gap, at the School House), on SATURDAY the 12th DAY of AUGUST, 1871, in the Townships between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the boroughs between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing TWO DELEGATES to represent them in the County Convention.

The County Convention will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the Union Voters of the county at the ensuing election.

The County Committee having made no change in the basis of representation, the Convention will be composed, as heret fore, of two delegates from each Township, Ward, Borough and District.

The following officers are to be nominated:

One person in conjunction with Blair and Cambria counties, for President Judge.
One person for Associate Judge.
One person for member of the General Assembly.
One person for High Sheriff.
One person for Treasurer.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person in for Director of the Poor.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for Coroner.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Chairman County Committee.

SUBSCRIBERS, ATTENTION!

We have determined not to insist upon the strict letter of our terms until after the August Court, and therefore give those who are still in arrears to us for subscription, until that time to pay up at the rate of $2.00 per year. We want everybody to have the JOURNAL at $2.00, so avail yourselves of Court to bring in or send in your cash. Send along your money, or you must pay $2.50, and at the end of the year $3.00. It is only $2.00, and anybody who takes our paper can raise that much money. Don't wait until you are two or three years in arrears and then get out of humor because your bill is so large. Pay up! Pay up!

"NO DIVISION IN OUR RANKS."

If we properly discern the signs of the times there is no truth more apparent than that the Republicans of Juniata county, are heartily tired of the dissensions and feuds which have unfortunately divided and distracted them heretofore; and that they are determined hereafter to let bygones be bygones, and unite earnestly and energetically for the success of our ticket this fall. On account of the wrangling and quarreling among ourselves we are now represented both in the House and in the Senate by Democrats, and we are placed in Democratic Senatorial and Representative Districts. This, surely, if anything could, ought to teach us the importance of unity, and we believe the lesson will not be disregarded. The Democratic majority in the District is not so large but what it can be overcome, if we but will it. We were pleased to notice the unanimity with which the Standing Committee acted on last Saturday, and it certainly augurs well for the success of the party in the future. Notwithstanding efforts were made to distract them, they calmly proceeded to the discharge of their duties, and by a vote approaching unanimity, adopted the resolutions as found in their proceedings published to-day. This clearly shows that any man, no matter who he be, who hereafter places himself in the way of the unity and success of the party, in order to gratify personal animosity, will be treated as he should be, as an enemy of the party, and as more desirous of securing his own aggrandizement than the success of the party.

The above article we take bodily from the Mifflintown (Juniata county) *Republican*. This we regard as the true policy; the correct position. This is the state of affairs we have labored hard, as the accepted organ of the Republican Party, without any reference to factions or wings, to bring about since we have controlled these columns, and we intend to bring them about. If there are those within the ranks of the Party who are determined not to work in harmony with it they must get out of it. The lines shall be closed square up. There shall be no lagging, no double-dealing, no buying and selling, no trading off to accommodate Democrats, if Party drill can prevent it. We believe in the scriptural injunction: "He that is not for us is against us."

We are firmly convinced of the correctness of the position of the writer in the above article: "*That any man, no matter who he be, who hereafter places himself in the way of the unity and success of the Party, in order to gratify personal animosity, will be treated, as he should be, as an enemy of it, and as more desirous of securing his own aggrandizement than the success of the Party.*" We believe that the Republican Party of Huntingdon county is prepared to fully endorse this position, and to forever eschew strife and contention and to dismiss from its ranks "any man, no matter who he be," who will insist upon "his own aggrandizement," by refusing to act in harmony with the great majority of the honest and sincere men who compose the party, in preference to that of the common good.

Having been compelled, during the last few weeks, to step aside from our usual course, and to administer a severe castigation, to a dissatisfied element which has fastened itself upon the Republican Party, in this county, for the purpose of showing that element, that the Party is not to be trifled with in the future, we now desire to show to the public the provocation which induced us to do this.

The *Globe*, edited by Wm. Lewis, Esq., and claiming to be Republican, of the 27th of June last, contained the following item:

"We want Andy Curtin to come home. *He is the only man to* RALLY THE PEOPLE AND SAVE THE STATE FROM GOING OVER TO THE DEMOCRACY. The hearts of the people are not with Cameron or any of his dogs."

This we understood as being due notice that that journal was going over to the Democracy. This was the interpretation of every man to whom we spoke upon the subject. No other interpretation can be placed upon it. These few lines covered the first six lines of editorial; and if this was not the meaning it bore what was its meaning? It was copied broadcast throughout the State, by the Democratic press, in which it is still to be found, showing, that the editors on that side of the house, understood it as we did. And in addition to this, this same paper contained an attack upon Hon. John Scott headed thus:

"Senator John Scott again attempts to Disorganize and Defeat the Republican Party."

This article covered two mortal columns and made as many misrepresentations as could be crowded into so much space. The JOURNAL claims to be the organ of the Republican Party of this County, and the *Globe* concedes this, because it asserts that it is a "free and independent paper"—"recognizing no authority above our own"—is its language. Then, occupying the position that we do, it is our duty to vindicate any Republican who is unjustly assailed, and especially so when the paper in which it is done claims to be Republican. Had the *Globe* done W. H. Woods, Esq., a like injustice it would have been our duty to have, to the best of our ability, removed any false or erroneous impressions and we would have done so.

The *Globe*, after two week's reflection, and after it had learned that it had done Mr. Scott great injustice, refused to make the *amend honorable*, but on the contrary added fuel to the flame. This persistence is the strongest evidence in the world that the Committee business was a mere pretext and that an effort was to be made to keep up strife. We know, by indisputable evidence in our possession, that further strife was decided upon. Under such circumstances what was the JOURNAL to do? Was it to fold its hands, listlessly, and say go on and tear the Republican Party to pieces, we have decided upon peace? Was it to say we can't help it if you will keep up strife, but it is our province to keep peace, and we have done all we could, and can do no more? No! It was our duty to show up this perfidy to every true Republican and we have done so, and we shall not fail to do so in the future with any man who is guilty of such infamous conduct.

The *Globe* again on the 18th of July said: "The Republican party in this county can't expect anything fair and honorable from Mr. Scott or anybody under his influence, and *until he is kicked overboard* THERE IS NO CERTAINTY OF A REPUBLICAN TICKET BEING ELECTED. THE PAST CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN."

Now, mark: Hon. John Scott must be kicked overboard, and until he is, these fellows do not intend, if they can help it, to allow a Republican ticket to be elected!

Here is coolness for you! Hon. John Scott, who, in the short space of two or three sessions of Congress, has won a leading position in the nation, and who is at this time Chairman of a Congressional Committee that has for its principal object the vindication of the course of the Republican party towards the States which have lately been in rebellion, and upon his successful vindication of the Party its future depends, to a great extent, is to be kicked overboard! Yes, KICKED OVERBOARD! And when we have undertaken to defend this outrage upon a United States Senator we are charged with being factional! We here deny any such intention, and assert that we stand by the party! But we desire to add a word or two more and we have done.

It is charged that Hon. John Scott has refused to appoint those who have not stood by him to office. Mr. Scott is the best judge of his own business, but if we were in his place, *we would stand by our friends*, and the way for these men to satisfy him that they are his friends is to shake off his enemies and to come up to the mark like men and support the Party. Last Fall, when an honorable compromise was made, apparently satisfactory to all parties, the same men who now complain, secretly and stealthily, determined to elect a Democratic Congressman, and did so. What is to be accomplished by concessions to such men? Men once betrayed avoid their betrayers. Burnt children dread the fire. Then the only way for these men to redeem themselves is to come up fairly and squarely to the support of the Party, or make a "new departure" and go over to the Democrats. Better this a thousand times than to have them constantly taking advantage of their position in the Republican Party to demoralize it.

We have done with this subject, and we here assure the *Globe* that any capital it can make out of its efforts to show that this paper does not represent the Republican Party, as a party, but a faction, it is at liberty to make.

☞ Republicans, on the 12th inst., you are called upon to elect delegates to a County Convention to assemble on Tuesday following. See that the best men in your respective districts are elected. Men who will discharge their duties fearless and without being the cats'-paws of any body. Let every man who feels an interest in the welfare of the party in Huntingdon county, do his best for the cause without any reference to persons who think that the party was only made for them. The man who wants to run the party for his sole aggrandizement, for his sole benefit, is an incubus that should be shaken off at once.

☞ The State Temperance Committee have reconsidered the call for a State Convention, so that the folly of putting a temperance ticket in the field will not be enacted. Let temperance men stick to their principles and accomplish their work in the existing parties. What can a handful of men accomplish in an organization of their own when they must appear as a mere grain of sand in comparison with the mountains around them? No, no, gentlemen, stick to your places, and fight for your principles where partisans will not be afraid to show their hands and will wish you God speed.

☞ We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that Col. John H. Filler, principal editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, is about to take a trip to the Pacific coast. We wish him all the pleasures which a trip, presenting such a variety of scenery, will afford, and that he may return, after many days, re-juvinated and prepared to wield his ready pen earnestly in favor of his convictions even if they do seem wrong to us. We admire earnestness even in a bad cause.

☞ Elections will be held the coming fall in the following named States: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Maine, Maryland, and Illinois. The terms of 22 United States Senators expire on the 4th of March, 1873, and the Legislatures of 8 States will be chosen at the coming elections, whose duty it will be to elect their successors.

☞ The last JOURNAL pulled down Mr. Wood's paper house about his ears. The Ku Klux are buried in its ruins!

☞ The stirring address of the Republican State Central Committee will be found on the first page of this number of the JOURNAL. It is a most thorough and candid document, and should be read by every Republican in the county. It has stirred up the Democratic press as if with a sharp stick, and the way Democratic editors writhe and squirm under it is pitiable to behold. Errett knows their weak spots.

☞ Mr. Woods "always has been, and is now, and earnest Republican." So says Mr. Woods in the *Globe*. Some people have a very queer way of showing their Republicanism! Mr. Woods knows nobody but self. As long as he could hoodwink Republicans into supporting him and his schemes, so long he was all right, but that game is "played." He can make more out of Mr. Speer at present and there you find him.

☞ The Fulton *Democrat* says that the Democrats of California have nominated James W. Coffroth, for Congress, in the second district, and asserts further that he is a brother of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset. This is a mistake. James W. Coffroth is a son of Mrs. Vondersmith, of Bedford, by a former husband, and a cousin of Hon. A. H. Coffroth. He is a brilliant young Democrat.

☞ How many copies of the *Vindicator* do you send us, Colonel? Every mail, for several days, has brought us one and sometimes two. Now we do like to receive a good thing, and the *Vindicator* is a good thing, and everybody ought to have it, but for us there may be even "too much of a good thing." Colonel, one will do; let some other poor, hungry, thirsty sinner have the extras.

☞ Mr. Woods, Hon. R. Milton Speer's man Friday, told a gentleman in Altoona, that he would never allow the difficulties existing in the Republican party here to be reconciled until Hon. John Scott resigned!! Ain't there a pretty strong probability, Mr. Woods, of them being reconciled without you? Some people are not as important as they think they are.

☞ We are told that Mr. Woods, while in Altoona some time ago, stated that all the candidates in this county, ignored the existence of Mr. Scott and disclaimed any connection with his friends. Bah! The candidate who ignores the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Republicans of this county must be as stupid and egotistical as Mr. Woods.

☞ Republicans, see that none but tried and true men are sent to your County Convention. R. Milton Speer's emissaries are at work and they must be thwarted. Mr. Speer has controlled and interferred with Republican Conventions quite long enough. The Republicans intend to manage their own affairs hereafter.

☞ The attention of the public is invited to the advertisement of the "Inquirer Book Bindery," Bedford, Pa., in the proper column. The binding done at this establishment we know to be excellent, in both style and quality, while the prices are not higher than they are in the east. Mr. Wagner is agent for the Bindery.

☞ The *Globe* of last week was so lame and insipid that it really excited our pity. We have been daily, since our last issue, expecting a prosecution for a violation of the law preventing cruelty to animals. If some amiable old lady were to take the place of Mr. Woods on its editorial staff it would be a great improvement.

☞ If there is, to-day, a man in the Republican party, in Huntingdon county, who is determined to keep up strife, simply because of personal animosity, let him be discarded. The Republican party must get rid of its putrid sores, and this can only be done by discarding sore-heads.

☞ The *Monitor*, under the head of "Meritorious Men," undertakes to build up its candidates by belittleing their adversaries. This kind of electioneering is not the most reputable in the world, but it is, nevertheless, a Democratic way.

☞ The West Chester *Jeffersonian*, the Democratic organ of Chester county, goes for the "New Departure" and the candidate rough shod. It looks upon both as a fraud. Sensible.

☞ The tail to Hon. R. Milton Speer's kite—W. H. Woods, Esq.

Statement of P. M. Lytle, Esq., in Reply to Dr. Thompson.

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 27th, 1871.

P. M. LYTLE, Esq., *Dear Sir*:—I find the following in the statement of Dr. Thompson, published in the last JOURNAL:

"Within three days after the adjournment of the Convention our Representative delegate went to Harrisburg for the express purpose of having my name placed upon the Committee, and *it was accordingly done. Prior to this I was not aware who was to be the member*, nor was I thinking about it, until Mr. Lytle gave me this information, as well as a history of the whole proceedings, with instructions not to say anything about it, as Mr. Woods thought that Dr. Brown was on the Committee."

As the above does not agree with the statement made by Dr. Thompson before the Committee at Altoona, I desire you to give a full statement of the facts. Yours, &c.

WM. LEWIS.

HUNTINGDON, July 28, 1871.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.:—Your letter of yesterday, calling my attention to the communication of Dr. Thompson published in the JOURNAL of the 25th inst., is before me. Of course I saw the Doctor's statement immediately after its publication, and my first impulse was to reply to it, but upon reflection, I concluded that it involved only a private controversy, and was not the subject of public interest. More than this, I am sure that the party is disgusted with the newspaper bickerings, which for several years past have been instrumental in bringing nothing but defeat, and in establishing personal enmities which unfortunately exist to the present time. For these, and other reasons, I concluded not to disturb the Doctor's communication, and I would have maintained my decision, had it not been for your letter. I have not the slightest hesitation in giving to you whatever information I possess as to the means by which the Dr. became a member of the State Central Committee—not however, for the purpose of contradicting him, because you already know, (as intimated in your letter to me) that his printed statement is not at all in consonance with his assertions to the Committee, to you, and to others at Altoona on the 22d ult. *Then* he said he did not know how, or by whom he was appointed. *Now*, he claims that when he made this statement, he knew that it was not true. How is this?

Look at another aspect of the Doctor's position. If I went to Harrisburg for the express purpose of favoring him, and if to accomplish this I repudiated the appointment of Dr. Brown, and deceiving others, placed him in the position which he now so heartily appreciates, is he not, to speak mildly, very ungrateful, in being the first man to blow?

But the facts are these: when I went to Harrisburg as a delegate to the State Convention I had not decided whom I would name as the member of the State Central Committee for our county. I met Dr. Brown there, and upon his personal application, seconded by a number of prominent Republican, he was placed upon the Committee in accordance with the resolution passed by the Convention. Before naming him, however, I mentioned my intention to several gentlemen who were in attendance, and they suggested that I would promote the interest of the party by the selection of a man who was known to be a practical adherent to party principles—informing me, for the first time, that Dr. Brown was suspected of having voted for an opposition candidate at a recent election. I was somewhat impressed with the suggestion, and I immediately began to cast around for a man of such political purity, but my search was in vain, although Dr. Thompson was by no means overlooked. I took counsel of the friends that had advised me, and after mature deliberation, we unanimously concluded that since 1869 no such man had lived in the Republican household of Huntingdon county, and that as only one fall was imputed to Dr. Brown; he was perhaps the best party man we had, and therefore best fitted for the appointment. I have accounted for my conduct at the Convention and I now reach the Doctor's statement, wherein he says that "*within three days after adjournment of the Convention, our Representative Delegate went to Harrisburg for the express purpose of having my name placed upon the Committee, and it was accordingly done.*"

I may just say here that I was at Harrisburg on the day of the Democratic Convention, just one week after the Republican Convention had adjourned. I went there on business of a private character, and attended to none other. It is true that whilst there I was told that Dr. Thompson had been placed on the Committee in the stead of Dr. Brown. This I mentioned to several persons when I came home, but as they were inclined to be incredulous I gave no further attention to the matter. On the 22d day of June, I met Dr. Thompson at Altoona, claiming a seat as a member of the State Central Committee. I told him that you were also there claiming to represent our county in that capacity, and that you might fight it out between yourselves, as I felt that you were both inclined to assist me in my little aspiration, whereupon he informed me that I had no claim upon him, that I had opposed him at the Senatorial Conference held sometime previous at Huntingdon, and that he would be obliged to retaliate. I replied that if he felt as he stated, my first duty would be to prevent him from getting on the Committee, if possible. He defied me, and we separated, but in a little while, from some cause which is unexplained, returned to assure me that he was very energetic in my behalf, and couldn't consistantly be otherwise. Under these circumstances, you know what I did at Altoona.

In his statement the Doctor refers to a letter written by me and endorsed by the Senatorial delegate, recommending you as a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Brown. He alleges that this letter was retained by me and showed to him and others. The fact is I kept a copy of the letter with its endorsement and this I may have shown, but I am sure that the Doctor never saw it unless it was shown to him at Altoona. No one saw the original, and I do not entertain the slightest idea that either Mr. Woods or yourself believes that it was smuggled as has been imagined.

To the witty and insulting part of the Doctor's letter I have no answer. A personal controversy with him would be extremely unpleasant and unprofitable. If we are to be ventilated for public entertainment and amusement, I would suggest to him, that, for our mutual benefit, we allow the facts to be gathered and compiled by some one who knows less about us than we know about each other. A personal attack upon the Doctor, such as he has made upon me, would be entirely uninteresting to the general public, but the Feats, Foibles and Eancies of a Country Physician would doubtless be immensely relished by the readers of Mr. Beadle. The work, however, shall never appear unless we be whipped into its publication.

If the Doctor had taken the advice of his friends, who told him that his statement, as it is termed, was unfit for publication, all controversy concerning the subject upon which he writes would be at an end. Although his statement was written on the 6th inst., he was not able to procure its publication until the 26th, nor would it have appeared then had he not directed a friend of his in Huntingdon to have it printed *regardless of cost*. Of course printers will insert anything under such inducement. I have no doubt the Doctor has discovered that writing public letters is not his *forte* and am sure he will not undertake it again.

We have plenty to do in our county between this and the election, and the time is too short and valuable to be spent in crimination and recrimination. Let us quit our foolish and groundless dissensions, unite as Republicans, nominate a good county ticket, and then go to work as one man, determined to give it such a majority as we used to give when the wise men of the party knew how to behave themselves. Yours, &c. P. M. LYTLE.

[We have no desire to make any comment upon the above save to say that we hope Mr. Lewis is satisfied with the clear, pointed and unequivocal statement of Mr. Lytle, and to correct the latters statement in regard to Dr. Thompson's inability to secure the publication of his letter, which, we repeat, was not published for reasons given in our last. We believed that no gentleman, and especially a newspaper man, would do an act of injustice, without making reparation when the injustice was discovered. If this had been done, as we had a right to expect it would be, there would have been no necessity for the Doctor's statement. But when this was not done, we printed it without any *inducements*. We print personal matter, fit for our columns, at ten cents per line, but this being a matter of general interest we printed the Doctor's as we print Mr. Lytle's in this issue.]

European Correspondence.

CITY OF GLASGOW, Scotland, July 13, 1871.

Dear Journal:—After a pleasant voyage over the Atlantic, I again write you from this city. We left New York on Saturday noon, July 1st, having on board the steamer eighty cabin and sixty deck passengers, and a crew of eighty, making in all two hundred and twenty souls. Among the passengers were three Baptist, one United Presbyterian, one Methodist and one Episcopal minister, and one Catholic priest.—We also had on board President Mitchell of the New York Caledonia Club, and out of respect to him the Club accompanied the steamer down the bay as far as Sandy Hook, some 20 miles, with a steamboat, having on board some five hundred ladies and gentlemen, a fine brass band, and several small cannon, from which salutes were fired occasionally. At Sandy Hook the Club, with their party, bid us farewell, amidst the firing of cannon, playing of the band and the waving of some five hundred handkerchiefs, which, to me, was solemn, but grand. We shortly then launched out on the broad Atlantic, when we took the last look, for some time, of the United States. We met a strong south-eastern breeze, and the sea became heavy, and a goodly number of the passengers were laid aside for the night.

July 2d. Sabbath, was clear and pleasant, and all on board appeared cheerful. Captain Craig is a christian gentleman, of the old Scoth Presbyterian stamp, who sits at the head of the table and invokes a blessing as we gather around the same. The table is of the very choicest, and plenty of it. We only have five meals a day. Porridge at 7 A. M., breakfast at 8½, lunch at 12, dinner at 4, and tea at 7 P. M. So you see we live to eat. As is customary, the Captain made the necessary arrangements for the religious services for the day, which were conducted as follows: Singing the 100th Psalm, reading part of the 8th chapter of Romans and prayer by the Rev. John Erskine, Presbyterian, of Orange county, N. Y., and preaching by the Rev. Dr. A. K. Bell, Baptist, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., from the 14th verse of the 8th chapter of Romans. Friday at 12 o'clock we are in latitude 41° 35′ North, longitude 64° 15′ West; made 246 knots, and out that distance from New York. July 3d, weather is very fine; nothing special. The weather became intensely foggy, so much so that the pilot had to blow the whistle every ten minutes for fear of coming in contact with other vessels. This day in lat. 42° 32′ North, long. 63° 15′ West, made 273 knots and out 519 knots.

July 4th. Weather fine. Spent the 4th of July on steamer Anglia. Her Majesty's flag was hauled down and the stars and stripes were run up to the top of the mast-head, and a salute from the guns of the steamer and three hearty cheers were given for the dear old flag. In lat. 44° 20′ North, long. 58° 16′ West; mercury 65°, and we made to-day 248 knots, out 767 knots. This evening, for the first, we saw the sun set or disappear in the ocean in all its splendor.

July 5th. This morning we were surrounded with ducks and Mother Carey's chickens, and had the pleasure of seeing the dolphins playing, and two whales appearing and spouting the water up into the air. About noon we passed Cape of Pines, and in the afternoon rounded Cape Race, sailing within three quarters of a mile of the Light House off the point of New Foundland. Received a salute from the British flag and responded to the same.—This was the most interesting day since we left our homes. We came in sight of four icebergs, the largest of which we saw when some thirty miles off, and passed within a mile of it. It was at least 100 feet hight and looked as large as the State Capitol of your own State, grand and imposing in appearance, having the form of columns and fine architectural work, and as white as chalk. We are now passing over the banks of New Foundland. We saw a large fleet of fishing sail-boats fishing for mackerel and codfish. This ground is one of the questions in dispute between her Majesty and the United States. We are now in lat. 46° 32′ North, long. 53° 10′ West; mercury 48°; time 250 knots, out 1017.

July 6th. Strong eastern wind, the sea is very heavy, mercury down to 45°, so cold and windy that the passengers kept below deck all day. Lat. 49° 37′ North, long. 48° 18′ West; made 270 knots and out 1287.

July 7th. Eastern wind continues; cold and stormy as usual; mercury 48°, and the day spent below deck. Lat. 52° 31′ North long. 42° 31′ West; time made 284 knots and out 1571.

July 8th. Sea more calm; weather more pleasant; mercury 56°. Lat. 53° 55′ North, long. 35° 41′ West; time made 255 knots and out 1826. The passengers on deck most of the day, some reading, some playing cards and chequers, others writing letters to their loved ones at home. No object seen this day, outside the steamer, except the broad ocean.

Sabbath, July 9th. In lat. 54° 52′ North, long. 29° 30′ West. You see, Mr. Editor, we are still going further north, hence the coldness of the climate and length of the days.—Last night when the sun set it was about 9 o'clock, and the day did not ent rely disappear till about 10 o'clock. This line of steamers keeps the most northern route. This day we had our regular religious services. Preaching in the morning by the Rev. John Erskine, Presbyterian, from the text: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation." At 2 o'clock, preaching by Rev. J. W. Evans, Baptist, from your county, from the 25th, 26th and 27th verses of the 5th chapter of Ephesians.

July 10th. Wind from the north west, and the waves larger than any time since we sailed. We had no rain since we left New York; this is the tenth day out. In lat. 54° 50′ North, long. 20° 54′ West; temperature 61°; time made 270 knots and out from New York 2353 knots. Our steamer is 250 horse-power with full rig of sails, uses 45 tons of coal per day, carries 2000 tons of freight, and her cargo consists chiefly of flour and wheat for Scotland. Sea very heavy and rough.

July 11th. The sea calm, sun shining, and the most pleasant day we have had. The passengers, expecting to see the land this evening on the coast of Ireland, are all bright and cheerful. In lat. 55° 9′ North, long. 12° 56′ West; mercury 65°. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the passengers held a meeting in the cabin and passed resolutions complimentary to Captain Craig and his officers, directing the same to be published in the Glasgow and New York papers, after which we all joined in a hearty song "Auld Lang Syne."

July 12th. This morning when we awoke, about 3 o'clock, our eyes, for the first time for the last eight days, caught a glimpse of land, which proved to be the Emerald Isle, the county of Derry on the northern coast. No lover of Patrick ever saw Erin come to his view with greater pleasure than was that of your humble servant. After sailing some thirty miles along the coast we came to the place where, it is said, the ill fated steamer "Cambria" was lost, and all on board except one individual. Shortly after leaving this point we came to the Bay of Louga Foyle. Our steamer sailed up it to a town called Moville, at the mouth of Foyle river, where the passengers for Londonderry embarked on a steamboat. Our steamer then returned and steamed up the coast, passing the great Giant's Causeway, one of nature's grandest curiosities. Here we saw a large number of small vessels fishing for Irish herring. We shortly after passed the Island of Rathlin, where Sir Robert Bruce took refuge when defeated by the English. Since then we have passed the Irish or North Channel, and the high lands of Scotland are in sight. We here left the coast of Ireland and entered the Firth of Clyde. On either side of the Firth or Bay it is bluffy, with here and there glens opening up with large flocks of sheep grazing. We passed several Islands covered with stupendous cliffs of rocks. One of these Islands, called the Isle of Craig, is perfectly round, about one fourth of a mile in diameter at its base, is over 300 feet high, and tapers up to a peak, resembling a dome. The proprietor of it keeps wild fowls of every variety on it, and a man to prevent persons from shooting them. We passed several other Islands, one of considerable note, called Holy Island. After we ascended the Firth some thirty miles the country on both sides opens out beautifully, gradually sloping back, with magnificent buildings and improvements. The fields all looking green, with either oats, barley, flax or grass. There is very little wheat raised in Scotland, and no corn. Their harvest wont be fit to cut till in August. We passed Sunda Island, some twenty miles in length and from ten to fifteen in breadth, owned by the Duke of Hamilton, and well cultivated, highly improved, with his tenants settled thickly over it. And still they say the Duke is in debt.—We passed several large towns before we reached the city of Greenock, having a population of over 50,000, beautifully situated on the south side of the bay. Here we saw one of Her Majesty's largest Men of War, called the "Black Prince." From this city to Glasgow is 22 miles. In lat. 55° 42′ North, long. 10° 41′ West; mercury to-day 57°; made 262 knots and out 2890 knots, or some 3300 miles from the city of New York. Arrived at Glasgow the 12th day, after a pleasant voyage, in the evening. From the city of Greenock to Glasgow, on the river Clyde, the country, with its fine buildings and palaces, is grand—better seen than described. We arrived here on the evening of the 12th. The scene at quay, in landing the steamer, was stirring and interesting. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were there in readiness to hail the majestic steamer Anglia from the United States with our old flag floating at the top of the mast-head. We took lodgings at the Royal Hotel.

Glasgow, the commercial capital of Scotland, is finely situated on the river Clyde, at the head of navigation. It is the most populous city in Scotland, and the second in population and commerce, in the Empire. It contains over 500,000 inhabitants. The chief portion of the city lies on the north bank of the Clyde, which is crossed by five fine bridges, and lined with magnificent quays. I was informed that before our Revolution, in 1776, that tobacco was the great trade. At present the iron lords rule supreme, as a trip down the Clyde will convince every one. Hundreds of iron vessels, in all stages of advancement, surround you on every side. I am told one million tons of iron are used annually. It is here the first steamer in Europe was launched, in 1812, Henry Bell being the projector. A novel institution has lately been established in this city—a cooking depot—the object of which is to provide cheap food for the working classes. This depot, with its branches, supply good breafast for three pence, (6 cents) dinner, consisting of soup, meat, potatoes, and pudding, for 9 cents, and tea for 6 cents. Here is a city, importing food from America and supplying it to the working men for 21 cents per day. The cathedral is one of the finest churches in the city. It was erected in the 12th century. It is in the form of a Latin cross of Gothic style. The nave is 156 feet long and 62 feet wide.—Glasgow possesses a University of high repute as a seat of learning, but the Royal Exchange, situated in Exchange Square, is perhaps the finest building in the city. It is built in the Corinthian order of architecture. In front of the Exchange stands an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, which is one of the finest monumental statues in Glasgow. You shall hear from me again from London.

W. B. L.

The New York *Herald* says some twenty thousand men paraded on St Patrick's Day. They were not molested. Some fifty or sixty thousand men paraded on the day of the German Peace Celebration. They were not molested. Some thousand of negroes paraded in honor of the emancipation of the slaves. They were not molested. Four or five thousand Orangemen wish to parade in New York. If they do they are to be molested. Is this American?

Capt. Cooper, Democratic candidate for Surveyor General, was an apalicant last winter for the appointment of Sargeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and was refused it by his Democratic friends. The position was given to one who had not been a soldier, and the gallant soldier as the democracy now speak of him, was rudely thrust aside.

The Republican majority in the French Assembly just elected is very large. They have not less than 92 of the 112 members elected. This will make the government strong if they prove harmonious.

COREA!

THE NAVAL FIGHT

DETAILED PARTICULARS.

THE COREAN FIGHT.

The following special account of the Corean fight was received by the America from Shanghai, having been brought by the Palos, which left Corea June 3d, to get stores and bring up some eight inch guns from Shunlot. The fleet arrived at Jerome Gulf on May 20, and report ten days in surveying the channel between the various islands, coming to anchor at a point designated on the French charts, Ife Boise. For three days the surveying party was away. In that time they met some natives who sent off a communication asking where we were from and hoping we were well. Monday, this week, a number of the Coreans of the third and fifth ranks came aboard. Governor Lowe's interpreters received them, they were not of rank to be received by the Admiral or Minister. They were shown about the Colorado and distinctly told that we meant to send a surveying party up the river and that our mission was peaceful and that we should not attack or molest them unless they first assaulted us. They expressed themselves as non-committal and glad to know that our mission was peaceful, and as I believed that they were satisfied, on Thursday the Monocacy and Palos with four steam launches, two from the Colorado and the others from the Alaska and Benecia, left the ship about half-past ten A. M., to go up and pass Kanghoa Island, at the mouth of the river Salee, and survey. The party from the Monocacy under Captain McCrea numbered 170, from the Palos under Colonel Rockwel 150. The launches were manned with eleven men each. Capt. Homer C. Blake was on the Palos. Accompanying the expedition were Cowle, private secretary to Minister Low on the Palos; Messrs. J. McCaslin and Ed. H. Julesburg, Paymaster Spaulding of the Palos were with Lieutenant Mead's boat. The parties were armed with cutlasses, pistols and Remington rifles. The Benecia launch carried a twenty-four pounder in the bow. The others were provided with twelve pounders all having a good supply of shell, canister and grapnell. Availing themselves of the flood tide the launches went ahead abreast up the Kongho river, sounding as they proceeded, the Palos and Monocacy following at a short distance. The boats which were unmolested for some time prosecuted their works regularly on the river which is here a mile wide. The day was bright, pleasant and all well. All approached the narrow portion of the river about ten miles from the Colorado. Here a great turn out of white-coated Coreans was noticed on a bluff of the left bank with flags flying, presenting quite a martial array. A nearer view indicated this number about two thousand men, clothed in white coats not unlike the present European overcoats, white pajamas tied at the ankle with socks and light summer shoes such as the Chinese wear. There were two red stone forts visible, one on each bank, apparently armed with upwards of sixty-nine eighteen pounders, and guarding the narrow passage in the bend of the river. The one on the right bank was the smaller of the two, not noticed at all during the fight except by a shot or two to find out if any were stirring therein, but in the main fort on the left bank, rising nearly a hundred feet from the water's edge was evidently the stand point of the Coreans, and from which they expected to intimidate or drive away in dismay the foreigners. The launches kept on at their buisness without heeding the spectacle presented on the bank. The Benecia launch had meanwhile dropped astern owing to a lead line fouling her screw so that when the party come opposite the fort, she was nearly two miles off Mr. Cowle took good observations of the Coreans and counted more than thirty-six guns in position. Beside these were seen a number of jingalls carried by two men each. These last with bannered men helped to swell the array, which formed upon the side and top of the hill, behind the stone wall. The turning point of the river was almost reached, and when at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore of the stream a fire was poured from the large fort, followed in moment by the discharge of the guns from the fort on the right bank. The launches at once turned their bows on the fort and the guns quickly replied, while the Palos and Monocacy coming up on a five knot tide rattled away over the heads of the flotilla with their eight inch rifled guns. Lieutenant Commander Rockwell with the Palos made splendid practice with the bow guns, while Captain McCrea who followed in the Monocacy gave the enemy the benefit of his broadside on the battery at close quarters, so close that the vessel grazed some hidden rocks which formed a reef above the bend of the river. Notwithstanding this accident which displaced her iron plate and caused her to leak, she kept up a steady fire till the forts were silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze, and the thick smoke from the river almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, it was noticed that the mortar from the walls was flying off in clouds as the shells burst in the works, and in ten minutes from the commencement of the firing the Coreans were driven back over the hill. Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party left his ship: "Don't fire unless you are fired upon, but if you are fired upon don't be first to stop firing." There were no orders given to land, so that after Captain Blake had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gunboats and launches were ordered to move around the bend and anchor a short distance above the scene of action. The only casualties reported were on the Alaska's launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing a howitzer when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulders, another had two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun. It seems strange that with hot, close firing on the part of the Coreans such small damage should be done, but it is believed that this fortunate issue for our boats was owing to the larger guns on the forts being elevated too much, for the gunboats and launches were all more or less struck by balls, and many narrow escapes took place, but fortunately none were badly hit. After the boats had rounded the point the Coreans returned to their guns and in time to open fire upon the launch of Benecia which was delayed and left behind. Master Schroeder in charge of the launch did not hesitate to force a passage against all odds and join his companions and as soon as fire from the fort was delivered, coolly returned the fire and pushed on up the river at slack water. The boats headed down the stream again, but before they started on the return to the squadron a few shells were thrown over the hill into the fort. This settled affairs for that day the Coreans finding their fort of no use even round a corner and out of sight, concluded to evacuate. They were seen marching out of the works in single file and makaing a short route to the woods in the rear. The work of the surveying party being concluded the vessels returned to the squadron without further molestation.

LATER REPORTS.

YOKOHAMA, June 23.—It is reported that during the recent fight between the gunboats Monocacy and Palos and the Corean's forts, that a note, signed by the Chief Counsellor of the King, was sent to our boats by a messenger, which stated the Coreans refused to hold any intercourse whatever with foreign natives, and that the crew of the American ship General Sherman were put to death under the laws of the land because they were guilty of piracy and murder after they had been shipwrecked. Our vessels returned to their anchorage after receiving this letter, and taking as near a survey of the forts as possible. Admiral Rogers now awaits further instructions from Washington.

Marriages.

DORRIS—SIMPSON.—On the 18th ult., by Rev. B. B. Hamlin, Mr. T. Dorris, of Cumberland, Md., to Miss Mary Simpson, of Huntingdon, Pa.

Deaths.

GRAFFIUS.—In Tyrone, on the 18th ult., Thomas W., infant son of Thomas W. and Jane Graffius, aged 6 months and 7 days.

DELL.—In Union township, on the 21st ult., Mr. Samuel Dell, aged 68 years, 10 months and 14 days.

WILLIAMSON.—In this borough, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, aged 73 years.

Political Announcements.

Fees.—President Judge, $6.00; Assembly, $4.00; Associate Judge, Sheriff, and Treasurer each, $3.00; Commissioner and Poor Director each, $2.00. ☞ *The fee must invariably be paid in advance.*☜ Communications recommending gentlemen for office, *ten cents per line*, which must be paid, invariably, in advance.

ASSEMBLY.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon county: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the coming Republican Convention.

H. CLAY MARSHALL.

SHERIFF.

We are auth

Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, August 2, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
KING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
ATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
ST HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
APAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Saturday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
HO MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in House.
I COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each

TINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
TINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth day of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, Y. M. C. A. room.
TINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third days of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

1st Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Public—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. The first three Sundays in every month.
gelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. ces on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m
man Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. ce on Sabbath: 7 p. m,
odist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ces on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
estant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
byterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Mention--Homo-Made and Stolen

jobbers are busy.
days are growing shorter.
ific—The blackberry crop.
are in the middle of dog days.
resting—Our European letter.
oats crop will be an average one.
is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL.
sum of $2,540 has been raised to start paper in Mifflin county.
thracite coal is selling at $3 50 per ton ading.
citizens have commenced housing their

grant—Col. Fearrer's "Hero" segars. We sampled them.
juveniles have inaugurated the kite a.
l increasing—The list of candidates. See ncement column.
eral street crossings have been put down g the past week.
kinds of cholera bomb shells are in marnd pains under the apron are numerous.
sents a healthy appearance—Our advercolumns.
ou want a live, wide-awake paper, subfor the JOURNAL.
season for shooting squirrels commenced e 1st inst.
latest out is parasols with perfume botnserted in the handles.
elve cars loaded with emigrants passed the other day.
eat awning has been erected in front of ce Hive Grocery.
ot. Burchinell's new house, in West Hunon, is ready for the roof.
columns are now open to all for big stories.
ou know how 'tis yourself" is dying out, he always was that way" is now the g slang phrase.
cents will purchase a dozen of cucumand the cholera morbus at any of our able stands.
en corn, about three inches in length, old in this market last week at twenty-cents per dozen.
busing—That dream, about a snake, told e other day. It will do very well for .
locusts of Egypt were not a circumto the number of flies that torment suffhumanity this season.
n. D. J. Morrell has so far recovered from te injuries as to be able to walk about om.
ittle daughter of M. B. Liester, of Mifflin y, was killed, the other day, by being ver by a wagon.
rick Shea, of Altoona, was killed by the near Kittanning Point, on Saturday two s ago.
beautiful and valuable dog, belonging to eo. Port, was killed by the cars, on Frievening last, at the crossing near Henry s. store.
have added some twenty names to our ription list within the past ten days. Still for more. Terms $2 00 per annum. in!
vertisers will make a note of the fact, he circulation of the JOURNAL is almost e that of any other paper published in ounty.
s said that "straps" to pantaloons are ng in fashion again. It has been the fashereaways for owners of them to be "strapfor some time past.
tices of the Peace and clergymen are pt hereafter from the penalty of 1829 for ying persons under age, unless they do so ingly or willingly.
pure white deer haunts the groves around a. There are plenty of white "dears" in lace, a considerable quantity of the white t on, however.
New York banker named Blannerhassett $150,000 worth of papers stolen from him train between Harrisburg and Altoona week.
are calmly awaiting a first-class local. now of a young lady, on Hill street, who sts in kindling the morning fire with ker-.
e reason for changing the position of lahats, from the front to the back of the is to facilitate kissing—so says our devd he knows.
nsiderable excitement has recently been ioned along the North Mountain, both in berland and in Perry, by the appearance pack of wolves.
e coping stone on the new Presbyterian ch are being put down. Some candidate he penitentiary broke one of them a few ts ago.
young lady in this town gets up at five ck every morning, to practice on the piano. mother gets up at the same time to do the ing and household drudgery.
ny persons have lately anxiously examine maps to find the "seat of war." Our says he found it the other day without a He discovered it by sitting down on a 's nest.
set to came off in the fair field, the other ing, between a couple of half grown boys, h resulted in damaged countenances and ged proboscises. "Children you should r let," &c.
young lad, named Harry Hoffman, had one s wrists broken, a few Sundays ago, while ng on a trapeze erected in one of the yards adjacent to town. Had Harry at Sabbath School—where he should have —this misfortune would not have happd him.
exchange gives this method of ridding use of flies: Take half a spoonful of black er, ground, one teaspoonful of brown suand one teaspoonful of cream; mix them together and place them in a room on a where the flies are troublesome, and they soon disappear." Shoo, fly!

A VISIT TO CAMP SPANGLER.—"Camp Spangler! where is Camp Spangler, pray?" Well, never mind, we expect to let you know before we get through and, therefore, rest easy.

On last Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, or thereabouts, Dr. Brumbaugh pulled up the straps that control "Nellie," bid the boy to tell those who might want physic in his absence, that he would supply them with less "bitter pills" on his return, and we dashed down Sixth to Hill street, and up Hill to Allegheny, across the most miserable railroad crossing in America, at S. E. Henry & Co's store, through Portstown, across the bridge, up the river, through Smithfield and out the turnpike in the direction of Alexandria. The Sun was intensly hot and we were dressed as if we intended to accompany Capt. Hall on his Artic bound voyage. We fairly wilted! The Doctor's umbrella was just the thing and we protected ourselves from the scorching heat as best we could. A trotting buggy may be a good thing for a horse but it is very little protection to a man.

We passed the Kennedy and Bryan farms, looking cheerful, but the road was most provokingly rough. We reached the sheltering pines of "Warrior Ridge," but "Old Sol" occasionally got a thrust at us and we longed for a glass, only a glass, of Summer's ice-cold lemonade, the best in Pennsylvania. Try it. A mile or two out the roughness of the road passed away, and it became as smooth as a ribbon.

We reached the celebrated "Pulpit Rocks" and we would have given a kingdom to have scrambled up to their respective summits, but the Sun was too hot. Every fellow with a name in the county appeared to have been there before us and carved it or daubed it there on those beautiful curiosities. We intend to get to the top of those old "felleys" some time or other, and, when we do, we will see what is to be seen. We quietly rolled on down the ridge; the road was splendid; the green foliage and the thick underbrush were charming. At last the Valley of the Little Juniata lay beneath our feet and we rapidly descended into it, crossed the stream, on the old wooden bridge, and sped forward towards Hatfields' iron works. The Valley reminded us very much of Morrison's Cove. The land appears to be equally fertile and produces the heaviest crops. Off to the left was the Furnace and Forge and the many tenement houses for the numerous hands employed. On the right was a colliery where a large quantity of wood was being burnt into charcoal, and still further on was the spacious mansion of Mr. Hatfield, with its broad yard filled with many trees. Here we crossed the canal and before entering Alexandria re-crossed it. As we approached the river we were astonished to see that its waters were quite green. We called the attention of the Doctor to the fact, who stated that his attention had been previously called to the matter, and that there was more decayed vegetable matter in the river this season than there had been for many years. That the noxious vapors which arise even now, along it, on a still night, are almost suffocating. The river is full of moss which throws off a very offensive smell. If we are not favored with heavy rains to clean it out the communities along its banks will suffer fearfully the coming autumn.

We dashed into Alexandria, a quiet moral village, which, like most of towns off of the line of railroad, does not exhibit very much go-aheadativeness. We stopped at the "Walker House," kept by our mutual friend, J. M. Piper, Esq., and found that that gentleman was up the river at "Camp Spangler." We pulled up the strings again and struck out for camp. "Camp Spangler" was about a mile out of town. We met Piper on the way up and made him turn in with us. A short distance on our left we recognized the Stars and Stripes, floating in the breeze and there the broad ensign of the Club lettered thus: "Juniata Club, 1869."

We left the turnpike, passed through a beautiful grove, in which a number of the Club were playing croquet, and approached the river bank, where we reined up and took the "Club's" splendid little boat and passed "over on the other side." We ascended the bluff on the opposite side, and on a shelf, a small table at the foot of the mountain, known as old Indian Camp, we found "Camp Spangler."

Stewart and several others were lounging in hammocks, tied up to trees, trying to sleep; the Captain, the immortal Spangler, and Bowen, the Lieutenant, and others with the artist, had scaled the mountain to photograph the Valley. Stewart took us in. He found plenty of lemons and ice and applied them to us vigorously. They had a cooling effect. Then he showed us their great tent, a most capital arrangement, their sleeping apartment, their store-room, their cellar, their kitchen, their table, their lemons and ice mixed with claret, their amusements, their organ, Capt. Spangler's battery, and everything appeared to be a "rael convanience." At this point other visitors were announced, Col. G. Dorsey Green, with his wife, sister and several little folks were ushered beneath the shade. Then came Robert U. Jacob, and Mrs. Jacob, of Huntingdon, and Miss Woods, of Lewistown, and then, just in the niche of time, returned the Captain, who knew everybody in a moment, and who talked, and jested, and said pleasant things of his companions, who in turn endeavored to make the Captain the butt of their jests, but they general recoiled, and in time, they found the laugh at their own expense. At last the hour came to leave, and we were ferried across the river on a scow and bidding all hands good-bye, we started for Water-street. The Juniata Club consists of about thirty Philadelphia gentlemen, who organized it in the year 1869 and who camp out annually during the month of July. They have had a very pleasant time while encamped at "Camp Spangler." Some five or six of their number have been obliged to return home on account of sickness, which it is supposed, was brought about, in a great measure, by the condition of the river. They broke camp on Friday evening last and returned to Philadelphia by the Cincinnati Express.

After leaving Camp, we drove up the road toward Waterstreet and admired the magnificent scenery along the river. It is truly grand! From Waterstreet we returned to Alexandria, took an excellent supper at the "Walker House," and in the cool of the evening drove back to Huntingdon. The trip was a very pleasant one and we enjoyed it hugely.

BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.—So much has been said in regard to running through to Bedford, by the first of August, that the mind of the public will be disturbed, no doubt, to learn that there is no prospect of getting through on cars to that point before the 25th of August, or 1st of September at fartherst, and then we want a regular old jubilee. We expect our friend McKillips to furnish cars enough to take half of Huntingdon to that quiet old town, up the Raystown Branch, and we will waken her up! We expect three or four bands, two or three military companies, and great numbers of civilians to form in procession, with Ben Garretson and Sam Barclay, and one of each of their old coaches at their head, march all over the old place, and bring up at the Poor House cemetery and there bury Garrettson, Barclay and their old coaches in one common grave, the Bands playing a funeral dirge, and Hon. John Cessna officiating. Hurry up the cakes, we are coming! Bedford must wake up!!

ON Tuesday next, August 8th, a convention of the Ruling Elders of the churches, which belong to the Presbytery of Huntingdon, will be held in the Presbyterian church of this place.

ALMOST A SUICIDE, OR WHAT "DUTCH JAKE" DID.—West Huntingdon, or "New Town," is a village of "magnificent distances," wherein are to be found splendid residences, noble manufactories, a thrifty population, good husbands and clever wives, with here and there a rare exception. And it is of one of the exceptions we desire to speak. Among the thrifty denizens of that enterprising locality, away up at seventeenth or eighteenth street, lives a teuton, who is well known throughout the immediate neighborhood as "Dutch Jake." Jake is not a bad fellow in many ways, but sometimes his ways are a little mysterious. Jake has a wife, a very good, industrious, honest woman, and like many another man, Jake believes he owns his good wife, body, soul and bustle, and when he says "bark!" he thinks she must "bow, wow." This is the season for gathering berries, and good women, who can, without cost, at only the expense of time, assist in adding to the make-up of the table, by a few hours labor in searching fences and woods, do so. Well, Jake's wife, like many another woman, went for berries, we presume, and he objected to Mrs. Jake going, but Mrs. Jake took her own course like other women do and—went. Well, after the return Jake came home mad, furious, and he went for his "frau" in a way that was not "childlike and bland." He pummelled her, he mauled her, he punched her head, he switched her until his Dutch was up! Then he took the pan or bucket of berries and smashed the pan, or bucket, and made jelley or jam out of the berries in a way out of the usual manner. He played smash until there wasn't a berry to smash! Then he was relieved! But with the relief came consciousness of having done wrong, and Jake began to feel bad! What was he to do? Shoot himself of course! And Jake determined to do it. In the presence of his well used-up wife, he took up his baby, and with tears coursing down his cheeks as large as horse chestnuts, he kissed it a hundred sad farewells, and seizing his musket, repaired to the attic, and in a few minutes there was a loud report, which startled the good citizens of the vicinity, but on inquiry it was ascertained that "Dutch Jake" had gone up stairs to shoot himself, and as everybody concluded that was about the most sensible thing that he had ever attempted in his life, they gave themselves no concern about it. Jake first dodged carefully up to one narrow window, then to another and peered out to see whether anybody was coming, but no one came, and Jake became disgusted with the whole suicide business and swears most heartily now that it is a humbug.

CASSVILLE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.—It was my pleasure to attend the sixth annual examination at the Soldiers' Orphan School at Cassville. The examination began in the morning at nine o'clock at which hour the children assembled in their usually neat appearance. Too much cannot be said in praise of the decorum which the children observed during the examination, and of the order and system with which everything was conducted. The pupils all acquitted themselves nobly, proving that they had been well drilled, and had learned thoroughly that which was learned.

It is seldom that children of the same age are met anywhere who are so far advanced in the various branches of studies pursued.

It was apparent that no particular branches of study was made a hobby, as is too often done in our schools, but all received due attention.

In the evening the visitors assembled in the parlor and were entertained with a speech on the "Rocky Mountains," by Prof. A. L. Guss, when he exhibited some very fine specimens collected from the different mines on his late tour to the Rocky Mountains. We then proceeded to the study hall where we were entertained with declamations, essays and music by the children. The exercises were closed with short, pithy speeches by a number of the visitors, expressing their gratification with all they had seen and heard. G. W. S.

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Sabbath Schools composed of the Valley, the Ridge and the Loop schools will hold a Union Celebraion, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1871, in Collins Hamer's woods near the Loop school house, in Porter township. The following persons will address the children: Rev. Mr. Peters, Rev. M. L. Smith, Rev. J. W. Plannett, Hon. R. Milton Speer and Miles Zentmyer, Esq. The Silver Cornet Band, of Huntingdon, will discourse soul stiring music on the occasion. A cordial invitation is extended to all who take an interest and who are workers in the cause. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

A SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.—The municipal authorities have been erecting a very substantial bridge over Muddy Run, on Hill street, near the late residence of Hon. A. P. Wilson, 48 feet long and 10 feet high, with a span of 60 feet. The masonry is pronounced a most splendid piece of workmanship by the best of judges. George W. McEldowney, of Bedford county, was the sub-contractor, and he deserves much credit for the superiority of the job and the short space of time employed in completing it, which was at the rate of thirty days for one hand. This improvement was much needed and will add very much to the safety of travel in that locality.

Mr. Editor.—You will please let me know whether Mr. J. E. Smucker has given notice that the accounts will be confirmed at next Court. I have been examining the JOURNAL closely for two or three weeks and I cannot find any notice. There are no other Huntingdon papers taken just here, but at least eight or ten copies of the JOURNAL. I have filed my account, and I want to have it confirmed, because I am tired of it. Please let me know by return of mail.

Yours Respectfully, S.

[We respectfully refer S—— to Mr. Smucker who can tell all about it. As far as the JOURNAL is aware he has not advertised.]

BARN BURNED.—On last Friday night, the 28th ult., the barn, with all its contents, valued at $1000, of Matthew Hamilton, of Hopewell township, this county, was burned to the ground. A short time ago, Levi Evans, Esq., of Coalmont, agent for the Juniata Valley Fire Insurance Company of this place, took a risk of $1000 upon the property and the Company, will, consequently, have to pay up $666. The fire was the dastardly work of an incendiary. He is supposed to be known.

LITERARY NOTICES. — *Our Young Folks*, for August, is at hand, and a clever number it is too. No wonder the children can scarcely wait until it puts in an appearance. The contents of the number before us are Jack Hazard and his Fortunes; A Journey to San Francisco; The Girl who could not write a Composition; How we hunted the Whippoorwill; A Humble Bee's Nest in a Hay Field; Two or Three Odd Fish; One Little Indian Boy; A Short Catechism (poem); A Little Guess Story; About Kites and Things; Tag (poem); Our Young Contributors; The Evening Lamp; and Our Letter Box. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston at $2 00 per annum.

Le Bon Ton.—We have received from Mr. S. T. Taylor, 391 Canal street, New York, the August number of *Le Bon Ton*, the great French Fashion journal. It is prepared in the highest style of art and has been accepted, for many years, as the leading Fashion Magazine of the Fashionable World. Mr. Taylor supplies it to subscribers at $6 00 a year in advance, or $4 00 for the first six months. He also furnishes the *Modenwelt* and *La France Elegante*.

Printers' Circular.—This invaluable monthly visitor to Printers, for the month of July, has come to hand, and contains reports of the Summer Meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, the Proceedings of the Nineteenth Session of the International Typographical Union, with a number of other things of interest. It is published by R. S. Menamin, Philadelphia, at $1 00 per year.

WE last week published the audited school accounts of Mt. Union Borough, which must be a great satisfaction to every taxpayer in that place. The Auditors, Messrs. Appleby and Blair, deserve great credit. Under the existing laws both school and township accounts must be audited. A fine of $50 is imposed upon town clerks for a neglect of this duty by a late act.

ON next Friday, August 4th, the "Steel property" is to be sold at Sheriff's sale. Good locations on Hill street are getting scarce, at any price, so that any one wanting one of the choicest situations in Huntingdon, for a residence or for business, would do well to be on hand at this sale. We are assured by the attorneys that there will be sold a full and clear title.

MR. J. C. BLAIR, of Huntingdon, has imported directly from the manufacturers, in England, a large quantity of the Falcon Steel Pens, which are the best steel pens that we have ever used. This enterprise of Mr. Blair deserves the warmest commendation, and we hope that his enterprise will be fully appreciated.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Dr. Hitchcock's new and complete Analysis of the Holy Bible. Published by A. J. Johnson. This interesting volume makes the Bible its own interpreter, giving the scripture that treats directly on each subject arranged under an appropriate title, being thoroughly indexed, you can as readily find all the Bible says upon each subject as you could find a single text in our common Bible.

As an index to whatever the Bible contains or teaches on any subject, it is invaluable. Each chapter or section being a distinct and separate subject. It cannot fail of creating an interest in Bible reading in every family that is fortunate enough to obtain a copy. To the minister it will often throw more light upon his chosen topic than a whole days' search could secure. It has also Cruden's complete concordance pronouncing and interpreting dictionaries, a dictionary of Religious denominations, a history of the Bible, family record, maps, engraving, etc., making it a treasure of inestimable value. We append the following testimonials:

Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Professors of Biblical Literature and Theology, Allegheny City, Pa., says: Talbot's Analysis was good, West made it better and Dr. Hitchcock, in this fine volume has made it best. Nothing in this way is left to be desired. It will be a treasure to any household.

From Rev. Geo. F. Wisnell, D. D., Pastor of Green Hill Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.: "Any book that facilitates and incites to the study and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures is a positive good in the world.—Hitchcock's Analysis is such a book. I shall count it a good work if in any way I can promote the circulation of such a valuable book among the families of our land."

Rev. Geo. D. Boarman, D. D., Pastor of First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, says in his concluding remarks: "I counsel every one, who wishes to use the Bible most advantageously, to purchase this volume."

Rev. C. F. Shafer, Evangelical Lutheran, Philadelphia, says: "The interest of our holy religion will be greatly promoted by an extensive circulation of this precious book."

Having examined, with some care, Prof. Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, I have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable aid to the study of the Sacred Scriptures.—Those who purchase and peruse it will, I think, never regret the money and time thus expended.

G. W. ZAHNISER,
Pastor Presbyterian Church,
Huntingdon, Pa.

July 31, 1871.

The above recommendation of Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible I heartily endorse, and am free to say that the expense incurred by the purchase will never be regretted.

L. D. STECKLE,
Pastor of Reformed Lutheran Church,
Huntingdon, Pa.

To all who wish, with the least labor and with the greatest possible dispatch, to know *all* the scriptures say on any subject treated by them, I recommend Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible as pre-eminently the book they need.

B. B. HAMLIN,
Presiding Elder M. E. Church, Juniata District, Central Penna. Conference.

I have examined Hitchcocks' Analysis of the Bible and can heartily recommend it as an invaluable work and an efficient aid in the systematic study of the Scripture.

M. K. FOSTER,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Huntingdon, Pa.

I fully concur in the above recommendation.

J. W. PLANNETT,
Pastor Baptist Church, Huntingdon, Pa.

Having examined the work entitled Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, presented by E. V. Smith, I am free to pronounce it a rare christian gem, and do most heartily recommend it to all who would learn more perfectly the way of life. J. J. KERR,
Pastor of Lutheran Church, Huntingdon, Pa.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

Robt. U. Jacob, having just received a large stock of the best Wilksbarre and Sunbury coal, is prepared to deliver the same to his customers and the public generally, at the very lowest market prices. See him and hear his prices.

He is also constantly receiving Broad Top coal from the celebrated Barnet mine—which he is selling at low figures. Office 105, Fourth Street. june21.

Just received, at McKeirnan's, the finest lot of fine cut, segars, etc., ever brought to Huntingdon. [jy.26.2w

Everybody buys tobacco, segars, etc., etc., at McKeirnan's, because they get the best articles. [jy.26.2w

To be convinced that McKeirnan keeps the finest brands of tobacco, segars, etc., go and see him. [jy.26.2w

WANTED.—10,000 lbs Tub Washed Wool
1,000 cords Bark, by HENRY & CO.
May 9th, 1871–3m.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

ANY person desiring an Estey & Co's., Cottage Organ, at any price ranging from $140 to $750 can be supplied by applying to this office. Terms: One-half cash, and the remainder in six months in bankable paper. Organ warranted. A good chance for a church or society. tf.

Something new in the segar business—At 103 Fourth street. Call and see. [jy26.2w

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending July 29, 1871	5,384
Same date last year	7,452
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	2068
Shipped for the year 1871	207,285
Same date last year	179,848
Increase for year 1871	27,437

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

New Advertisements.

JURY LIST for a Court of Quarter Session to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, the second Monday, and 14th day of August, A. D. 1871.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

Benjamin Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Samuel H. Beck, blacksmith, Morris.
David Barrack, farmer, West.
Thomas J. Briggs, wagonmaker, Shirley.
William E. Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
Silas Drake, (of Asher) farmer, Cromwell.
David Fouse, farmer, Lincoln.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
G. Dorsey, ironmaster, Porter.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
A. N. Wright, laborer, Huntingdon.
Fletcher Henderson, wagonmaker, West.
Sam'l Isenberg, carpenter, Alexandria.
Hugh Johnston, merchant, West.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Shirley.
Wm. V. Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Andrew McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
Wm. H. Stevens, farmer, Springfield.
J. M. Stewart, farmer, Barree.
Henry Shively, gentleman, West.
Jacob Wolf, farmer, Clay.
John W. Yocum, farmer, Tell.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER. } Jury Commissioners.
D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at *Huntingdon*, in and for the County of Huntingdon, the second Monday, and 14th day of August, A. D., 1871.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Samuel Anderson, carpenter, Springfield.
Alexander Appleby, carpenter, Dublin.
W. R. Baker, teacher, Orbisonia.
John Benson, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Barnet, carpenter, Barree.
Joshua Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Ricket, farmer, Jackson.
Wm. Buckley, farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Brooks, gentleman, Coalmont.
Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob Covert, farmer, Springfield.
John Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
Bennett Crownover, laborer, Jackson.
N. B. Corbin, merchant, Huntingdon.
Mordecai Chilcoth, farmer, Springfield.
Miles Davis, clerk, Alexandria.
Thomas Dean, gentleman, Cassville.
David Etnier, merchant, Mt. Union.
Jacob Ellis, farmer, Tod.
Oliver Etnier, farmer, Shirley.
Casper Fisher, farmer, Lincoln.
Valentine Fink, farmer, Henderson.
Alexander Gilliland, farmer, Tell.
Morris Gutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Patrick Ge tis, farmer, Barree.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Frank Hefright, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, farmer, Dublin.
Henry Holtzapple, West.
Joseph Isenberg, carpenter, Walker.
Daniel Kinch, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Abner Lamp, bricklayer, Huntingdon.
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker.
James McGill, farmer, Jackson.
Robt. McBurney, Jr., merchant, Jackson.
James G. McCline, J. P., Tell.
Samuel Miller, farmer, West.
Sam'l Peightal, farmer, Walker.
Sam'l Pheasant, Jr., farmer, Cass.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
James Seeds, farmer, Morris.
T. G. Strickler, plasterer, Huntingdon.
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
James M. Stephens, farmer, West.
Amos Smucker, farmer, Brady.
Daniel Womelsdorf, farmer, Juniata.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER. } Jury Commissioners.
D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

For a Court of Common Pleas to be held at *Huntingdon*, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1871.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Anthony Beaver, carpenter, Penn.
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Henry Cook, merchant, Broad Top.
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Todd.
Shadrach Chaney, farmer, Barree.
Adolphus Cunningham, farmer, Penn.
David E. Conrad, clerk, Carbon.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Asher Drake, coachmaker, Shirley.
Timothy Daily, farmer, Barree.
J. P. Doyle, farmer, Shirley.
John Enyeart, farmer Shirley.
Israel French, farmer, Springfield.
E. W. Grafius, merchant, Franklin.
Charles Green, farmer, Oneida.
George Guyer, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
D. P. Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
Peter K. Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Geo. W. Johnston, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Geo. Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Peter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
William Long, farmer, Huntingdon.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Myton, farmer, West.
Samuel McAlvey, farmer, Jackson.
James Miller, sadler, Jackson.
Jackson Norris, farmer, Penn.
Peter Piper, farmer, Porter.
Levi Putt, miller, Hopewell.
Peter Ripple, gentleman, Orbisonia.
Elisha Shoemaker, farmer Oneida.
J. M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John G. Stewart, gentleman, Mount Union.
David F. Tussey, farmer, Porter.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1871.

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER. } Jury Commissioners.
D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUG. TERM 1871

FIRST WEEK.

John M'Cahan's Exrs	vs. A. P. Wilson's Admrs.
James Walls	vs. William Kyper.
Samuel Caldwell's heirs	vs. S. M. Barclay's admrs
Andrew Johnston	vs. Powelton Coal & Iron Co.
Ann Cook et al.	vs. George Mears.
Wharton & Maguire	vs E. A. Greene & Co.
D. H. & B. H. Grove	vs. Wm. A. Orbison et al
John P. Zimmerman	vs. Martin Walker.

SECOND WEEK.

M'Donald & Co.	vs. Nicholas Lewis
Thos. Westen's Exrs	vs. Wm. Johnston
Hannah Rudy	vs. D. R. P. Neely
Samuel R. Douglass	vs. H. S. Wharton
Henry & Co.	vs. Wm. Hatfield
Lazarus Moyer	vs. Hicks & Walls
August Kohler	vs John E. Seeds et al
Jacob Hoffman	vs. John Bare
John S. Miller	vs. The Penna R R Co
John Kolker's Exrs.	vs. Sam el Kelley's Exrs
Jacob F. Little	vs. Robert Fleming et al
Sarah Caldwell's use	vs George Warfield
Martin & Peterson	vs. Port & Coplin
Penn Manufacturing Co.	vs. Wharton & Maguire
William Miller	vs. Wm. McClure et al
M. M. Tate	vs. John Hoffer
Kenzie L. Greene	vs. Benj. C. Leonard
	M. M. McNEIL, Prothouotary.

July 19, 1871.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1871, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clellons, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and a Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of August, 1871, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.
july19.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22th day of April, A. D., 1871, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of August, A. D., 1871, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remains undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.
july19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in *Huntingdon*, on Friday, the 4th day of August, 1871, at two o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain two lots of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, county of Huntingdon, fronting 112 feet more or less on Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back at right angles—feet to an alley, bounded on the east by lot of Benj. F. Douglass, and on the west by lot of Dr. S. W. Thompson, being lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Shaver plot or diagram of said borough, and having erected thereon a double two-story frame dwelling house, stable and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter M. Bare and Catharine Bare.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

July 19, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. to me directed I will expose to public sale, at the Court *House*, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, JULY 27th, 1871, at two o'clock, p. m. the following described real estate:

All that certain tract or pracel of land, situate in Broad Top City borough, bounded as follows: Fronting on Broad street 80 feet, and extending back at right angles 150 feet to an alley, and on the north by Fishers & Sons, on the south by Thomas Cook, thereon erected a large two story frame house used as a hotel, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Peck.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.
july12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Samuel Booher, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel Booher, late of Springfield township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENEDICT STEVENS,
Administrator.

June 7, 1871*.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of Samuel Thompson, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Franklin township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY THOMPSON,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
June 14, 1871. [Admrs.

New Advertisements.

A LIST OF PERSONS USING THE *SINGER SEWING MACHINE*

Bought at BLAIR'S BOOK STORE, depot for Huntingdon County.

188 IN THIS LIST.

Mrs. M. R. Armitage, Huntingdon.
" R. G. Morrison, "
" William Decker, "
" Mordecai Gahagan, "
" Geo. W. Garrettson, "
" Wm. Graw, "
" Joseph Morrison, "
" John Numer, "
" Isaac Fisher, "
" Harry Fisher, "
" David Blair, "
" Morris Stitt, Shade Gap, Pa.
" William Wax, Blairs Mills, Pa.
" Alex. C. Blair, "
" Michael Stair, Orbisonia.
" Robt. Bingham, Shirleysburg,
" R. C. Wallace, "
Miss Jane A. Adams, "
Mrs. J. E. Glasgow, Three Springs.
" Levi Putt, Saxton, Pa.
" Samuel Barr, "
" John Fulton, "
Miss E. C. Raum, "
Mrs. William Powell, Dudley, Pa
" P. D. Rutter, Huntingdon.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Farm Life.

The following beautiful lines from Mrs. Sigourney, give a lively and truthful picture of life upon a farm:

Saw ye the farmer at his plow,
As ye were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath the noon-day toil,
When the summer suns were high;
And thought you that his lot was hard,
And did you thank your God
That you and yours were not condemned
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come, see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field, and tree,
Conspire with flowing store to fill
His barn and granary.
His healthful children gaily sport
Amid the new-mown hay,
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm
His tasks as best they may.

The Harvest Giver is his friend,
The Maker of the soil,
And earth, the mother, gives them bread,
And cheers their patient toil;
Come join them round their wintry hearth,
The heartfelt pleasure see;
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

Destruction of Rats.

Several years ago, we took possession of an ancient mansion, in which the rats reigned supreme. The nights were made hideous to us by their nocturnal rambles and gymnastics. The revels that they held banished sleep from all but young eyes. A council of war was held on the side of the bipeds, and several remedies were proposed—but *cats*, were considered the only means of defence; so two good sized grimalkins were procured and the conflict raged during a whole season. Many of the aged of the tribe went the way of all animal flesh, but the prolificness of the females was too much for their enemies, the cats. Another remedy was sought and found: copperas or sulphate of iron, is very obnoxious to rats. Mix it with whitewash, prepared in the common way, and add the copperas until it is quite yellow. Whitewash the whole cellar wall, sides and ceiling, giving two coats of it if the underpinning is not well covered at first. Scatter the green crystals of the copperas in every crevice and chink in the walls; throw it broadcast into the corners of the rooms, and your rats will make a grand stampede for other and more agreeable quarters. At least that was the result from our application of it. All night there was hurrying and scurrying in ratdom; a new home must be sought. The next morning the cats had rare sport in the wood-house and barn; the rats were attacked, and forced to surrender *hors ducombat*. The cats could not eat all their spoils in one day.

It is now six years since the copperas whitewash, or rather yellow wash, was applied. Every Spring, crystals of copperas are thrown broadcast about the cellar, and no rat dares show his wiskered head. Occasionally a timid squeak or a feeble gnawing is heard in the walls. The sounds are from new comers, who soon beat a retreat. There is no gamboling among the old rafters—no playing ball with butternuts, as of yore, in the midnight hours. One huge cat, of masculine gender, keeps watch and ward over the premises, but with all his watching and prowling around, he cannot feed himself, and is forced to seek his meals in the kitchen. In a closet where wee mice delighted to creep and steal jellies and sweetmeats, bits of the copperas were scattered, and not a trace of them is now to be seen.

Last Autumn our neighbors were sadly troubled with rats; apples, parsnips squashes and potatoes disappeared mysteriously, or were devoured on the spot, but the contents of the boxes were untouched. The copperas does not seem to poison them; no dead ones were found, except those brought in by the cats; but it appears to be obnoxious to them, and so they "vamose the ranch."

Before this remady was applied the rats were very bold—had learned not to fear us at all. They were everywhere; and a fond couple even dared to make a soft nest in a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, which was not in daily use. The click of the wheel, as his ratship descended the treadle at midnight to procure food for his wife, revealed their hiding place, and they were food for the cat. This occurrence made us desperate; if our sleeping-room was not free from their tread, something must be done. Search was made for their way of ingress and egress and behind a huge wardrobe a large hole was discovered. A zinc was nailed tightly over it, and since then no rat has been heard within our walls.

The copperas is an excellent disinfectant; no better can be found for purifying old cellars, drians, vaults, &c. It is used every spring to sweeten the milk cellar, and a saucer of it always sits in the wash-stands and sinks. It is very cheap—only three, four or five cents per pound—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

For Flies on Horses.

The Journal of Chemistry gives the following as a preventative of horses being teased by flies: Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold, it will be fit for use. The way to use it is to moisten a sponge, and before a horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable, be smeared over with liquor, viz: Between and upon the ears, and neck, and flanks, etc. Not only the gentleman or lady who rides out for pleasure will derive pleasure from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, all others who use horses during the hot weather.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT UPON PLANTS.—The influence of light upon plants has always been well known, and recently some experiments made in France give us some further knowledge of its influence in its less obvious phases. A climbing plant placed in a dark place continued to grow, but did not twine in the usual way. The experiment was repeated several times and always with the same results, thus showing that light was essential to its power of twining.

For the Little Folks.

The Right Kind of a Boy.

Tom dropped a large, fine red apple out of the front window, which rolled pretty near the iron railing between our grass plot and the streets. Tom forgot to pick it up. Pretty soon two boys came along.

"Oh! my," cried one, "see that bouncer of an apple; let's hook it."

The other boy urged him with a whisper, "Shut up: the folks are looking," and on they went.

A little girl next passed. She spied the apple, and stopped, looking very hard at it, then put her hand through the rails and tried to reach it; her fingers just touched it, she looked around, a man was coming down the street; the girl withdrew her hand and passed on.

A ragged little fellow passed by soon after. "That boy will grab the apple," I said to myself, peeping through the blinds.

His bright eyes at once caught sight of it, and he stopped; after looking at it a moment he ran across the street, and picked up a stick, he poked the stick through the rails and rolled the apple near enough to pick it up. Turning it over in his grimy hands, I could not help seeing how he longed to eat it. Did he pocket it and run? No.

He came up the step and rang the doorbell. "I found this big apple in your yard," said the boy, "and I thought may be you dropped it out and didn't know it was there, so I picked it up and fetched it to you."

"Why did you not eat it?" asked I.

"Oh!" said he, "it isn't mine."

"It was almost in the street," I said, "where it would have been hard to find the owner."

"Almost is not altogether," replied the boy, "which Mr. Curtis says makes all the difference in the world."

"Who is Mr. Curtis?"

"My Sunday school teacher. He explains the eighth commandment, and I know it; what is better, I mean to stick to it. What's the use of knowing unless you act up to it?" Here he handed me the apple.

"Will you please take the apple?" I said. "I am glad you brought it in, for I like to know honest boys. What is your name?"

He told me; I need not tell you, only I think you will agree with me that he is the right kind of a Sunday school scholar. He squares his conduct by the faithful Christian instruction that he gets here.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

A Beautiful Allegory.

Once on a time a litte leaf was heard to sigh and cry as leaves often do when a gentle wind is about. And the twig said:

"What is the matter, little leaf?"

"The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day it would pull me off, and throw me to the ground to die."

The twig told it to the branch and the branch told it to the tree.

And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over, and sent word back to the leaf:

"Do not be afraid, hold on tightly and you shall not go off till you want to."

And so the leaf stopped sighing, and went on singing and rustling. And so it grew all summer long till October. And when the bright days of autumn came, the leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow and some were scarlet, and some were striped with colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant. And the tree said:

"All these leaves are getting ready to fly away, and they have put on these colors because of their joy."

Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it. And when it was very gay in color, it saw that the branches of the tree had no colors in them and so the leaf said:

"O, branch, why are you so lead-colored and we golden?"

"We must keep on our work clothes," said the tree, "for our work is not yet done, but your clothes are for a holiday, because your task is over."

Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over, and then let it fall gently down under the edge of a fence among hundreds of leaves, and it never waked to tell what it dreamed about.

Robin Red-Breast.

A little robin red-breast built her nest in one of the shady trees just in front of the house of Mr. S———. Soon four little robins filled the nest. Day after day the mother fed them, and seemed to love them very much. She used to sing them such nice little songs, and sometimes you could believe she was telling them pretty stories about the beautiful green fields, where she was going to take them as soon as they could fly.

One day Mr. S———'s house caught fire; the tree was so near the house that all said the nest, and the little birdies in it, would be burned up if they did not fly out. Yes, the old bird saw it too; but her little children were not quite old enough to fly. The mother would fly to the nest, and then start off, and seemed to say, "Come, come; try to fly, or you will perish." But her little ones could not fly.—At length she saw it, and what do you think she did? You will hardly believe me when I tell you; but it is quite true; she seemed to think that if she could go and put her wings over her little chicks it might keep off the fire, and save them.—But whatever she thought, I will tell you what she did. She took her place upon the nest, and covered them all up, and in a few moments the flames grew so hot that her and her little ones were all burned alive. But do you think that robin loved her little ones as much as Jesus has loved you? Did she do as much for them as He has done for you? Oh, no, no, no. Jesus has loved you ten thousand times more, and done ten thousand times more for you, and yet, if you are not a Christian, you have never loved Him for it—*never.*

NEVER attempt to form an opinion of a woman by her sighs.

BE good boys and girls.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns. CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. G. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG. B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hilt St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade,

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-1yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, *HUNTINGDON, PA.,*

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission,

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates,

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. EXPRESS	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. EXPRESS	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR 8 44	AR 3 20
5 47	7 47	Long Siding	8 36	3 13
6 00	8 00	McConnellstown	8 19	2 58
6 07	8 12	Pleasant Grove	8 12	2 51
6 19	8 24	Marklesburg	7 58	2 37
6 31	8 36	Coffee Run	7 44	2 23
6 38	8 42	Rough and Ready	7 37	2 16
6 51	8 54	Cove	7 24	2 03
6 56	3 58	Fishers Summit	7 20	2 00
AR 7 11	9 12	Saxton	6 06	1 46
LE 7 39	9 20			
7 46	9 36	Riddlesburg	6 35	1 39
7 53	9 43	Hopewell	6 28	1 23
8 11	10 01	Pipers Run	6 10	1 06
8 31	10 19	Tatesville	5 52	12 47
8 44	10 31	Bloody Run	5 40	12 35
AR 8 50	10 36	Mount Dallas	LE 5 35	12 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 27	LE 9 25	Saxton	AR 7 05	AR 1 40
7 27	9 40	Coalmont	6 50	1 25
7 30	9 45	Crawford	6 45	1 20
AR 7 40	AR 9 55	Dudley	LE 6 35	LE 1 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, May 22, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWAED MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 56	.....	10 46	10 46	N. Hamilton	.....	5 19	9 31
5 05	.....	10 58	11 00	Mt. Union	.....	5 01	9 23
5 12	.....	11 05	11 14	Mapleton	4 56	9 15	
5 20	.....	11 14	11 28	Mill Creek	4 48	9 07	
5 35	5 02	11 30	11 50	Huntingdon	4 43	8 53	
5 54	.....	11 50	.....	Petersburg	10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	.....	12 01	.....	Barree	4 06	8 28	
6 10	.....	12 09	.....	Spruce Creek	10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	.....	12 24	.....	Birmingham	3 46	8 09	
6 32	.....	12 33	.....	Tyrone	10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	.....	12 45	.....	Tipton	3 29	7 52	
6 50	.....	12 52	.....	Fostoria	3 23	7 46	
6 55	.....	12 58	.....	Bell's Mills	3 18	7 42	
7 15	6 10	1 20	2 00	Altoona	10 50	3 00	7 25
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 55 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 50 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidayshurg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	ERIE MAIL	BUFFALO EX
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX	ACCOM'D'N	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE,
May 24, 1871. General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.50 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and intermediate way. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m, for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
my.21,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

May 28, '71 D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

W. W. SHEIBLEY, W. T. HOWARD

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS *In West Huntingdon for Sale.*

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.
Now is the time to invest.
Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper,* than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

ROBERT U. JACOB,

Wholesale and retail dealer

IN THE BEST QUALITY OF

ANTHRACITE & BROAD TOP COAL,

for all

STOVE,

BLACKSMITHING,

LIMEBURNING,

and

STEAM GENERATING PURPOSES.

All sizes and kinds kept constantly on hand, and all orders filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Orders received either at the office near Broad Top Corner, room formerly occupied by the Union Bank, or by A. B. Flood.
Marltf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.
jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to
D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANOFORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices, Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZ